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**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan**

## Note verbale dated 2 June 2015 from the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The United States Mission has the honour to enclose the report of the United States of America on its implementation of Security Council resolution 2206 (2015) (see annex).

* Reissued for technical reasons on 11 June 2015.

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## Annex to the note verbale dated 2 June 2015 from the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

## Report of the United States of America on its implementation of Security Council resolution 2206 (2015)

### Travel ban

Under the applicable provisions of United States law, including section 212 (f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (United States Code, title 8, sect. 1182 (f)), the United States has the authority necessary to prevent the entry into or transit through United States territories of individuals designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan, provided that those individuals are not nationals of the United States. Executive Order 13664 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to sanction, inter alia, those who have engaged in actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan. Section 4 of the Executive Order suspends the entry into the United States of aliens determined to meet one or more of the criteria in the Executive Order, and such persons are treated as persons covered by section 1 of Proclamation 8693 of 24 July 2011 (Suspension of Entry of Aliens Subject to United Nations Security Council Travel Bans and International Emergency Economic Powers Act Sanctions).

To the extent consistent with United States law, the United States may permit entry into or transit through its territory of such individuals where the Committee determines, on a case-by-case basis, that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation, where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process, or where the Committee determines, on a case-by-case basis, that an exemption would further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in South Sudan and stability in the region.

### Asset freeze

Under the applicable provisions of United States law, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (United States Code, title 50, sect. 1701 ff.), the National Emergencies Act (United States Code, title 50, sect. 1601 ff.), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (United States Code, title 22, sect. 287c), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, the United States has the authority to take the measures necessary to implement an asset freeze imposed by Security Council resolution 2206 (2015). The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the United States Department of the Treasury takes action in accordance with Executive Order 13664 to freeze the assets of designated individuals or groups, subject to United States jurisdiction.